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. A to have rejected articles returned, they recent stomps for that purpose,

#### The Rebellion in the East.

Every day of fighting in the Philippines. strongthens the tie that binds those islands to the United States. Every life of an American soldier lost there, every hardsten and every sacrifice on the part of the to think bearers of the Stars and Stripes fastena the Philippines more securely as rged of the dominion of the United States.

The higger the price exacted from us by the rebeliants l'orpines for the penceful possession of that country, rightfully ours, the more pressing will be this country's duty and the stronger its determination to multiplied cossess on peaceful.

We will have peace in the Philippine

was a series burnan pature not with the enternal traditions, and, consubstant the state of the world, it is likewhen it meeterda with political wisdom

there is the Americans who are helping toward peace in the Philippines, and shame on these who, by encouraging the dejuded and balf savage natives, are striving to prolong the strife there, and to end it in disaster and humiliation to the United States!

#### The Proposed Changes in the Government of London.

The most important measure which has been introduced during the present session of Parliament is the bill for dividing the wide area over which the London County Council now has partial jurisdiction into a large number of municipalities, each of which will manage its local concerns, while the County Council will continue to care for the recollective interests. In order to comprehend the bearing of this innovation will to recall the divers wave i which the British metropolis has been go error caring the last half contary,

The historic City of London proper li now as it has long been controlled by a corporation consisting of a Mayor and Al tiermen, who continue to administer the revenues of its large endowments. The rest of what Dr. Or INCEX used to call the "nation of London was, originally, an aggreen at the of boroughs and parishes each locally autonomous. These political entities, which had nothing in common but first dealt with compr. in 1855 by the Metropolis Managenesit act, which created a Metropolitan Board of Works and delegated to it certain general functions. The same act estate listed terongloss the metropolitan area administrative vestries and district boards of works, whose business it was to attend to local muttine. The very different degrees of efficiency with which local whitestarous ion, which led, in 1888, to the passage of the Local Government acts. By limbel for the Metropolitan Bigged of Works, but, contrary to a current common not only the historic corporation of the City of London proper, but also ail other existing local authorities, were left virtually unitary heal. While this was theesretically time the Progressive majorities. In the County Council have incessantly encleavored to increase their powers at the expense of the vestrles and district bourds. centralization, the ultimate result of which would be the effacement of the vestries and even the absorption of the City of Landon proper.

The bill introduced in the present sesgion is the contemporal a decided roge tion against the centralizing tendency. It leaves to the County Council most of the collective powers which the act of 1888 intended to bestow upon it, but effectually debuts it from acquiring any others by creating a large number of municipalities, which are to have exclusive control of their local concerns. The bill dofines the areas of thirteen administrative Vestries and school district boards which are to become "municipal boroughs," It niso tovives the ancient city of Westminster, which will have a population of 200;-000 and will include such places as Mayfair, Relgravia, the present Westminster, the Strand and St. Martin's duthe-Fields. Commissioners are to be appointed to delimit similar beloughs throughout the remainder of Landon, under the restriction that each shall have a population between 1000 Charand 100,000; The Conneil of each borough is to consist of a Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors; the number of its members, however, must not exceed seventytwo whoreas, at present, some of the ves-

tries have 120. The signeficance of the proposed law is that it embedies a conviction, based upon ten years experience, that the diversified Interests of sevast a population as is comprised in the British metropolis should not commutated to a single body of elective officers, who either possessed by statute or have almed by encroachment to acquire explasive jurisdiction over all local concorns within the metropolitan area. The framers of the measure, as Mr. A. J. Bal-Form explained, are determined that the County Connell, established in 1888, shall he what its came implies, a board dealing with affairs that, elsewhere in England, helong to countles, and not with such matter- as are dealt with in municipali-During the last ten years, as we have said, the drift of things, under the impulse given by County Conneil majorities, has been toward consolidation; the purpose of this bill is to

If the bill is carried through Parliament and of its passage there seems to be that, so far as the experiment made in

make segregation definite and permanent.

course, disputed that such a huge aggregation of human beings must have certain collective interests, the management of which requires a separate board created for that specific purpose. To that end the present County Council will continue to exist, but with powers restricted and sharply defined. The recognition of this principle, however, is held to be entirely reconcilable with the exercise of autonomy by certain territorial units containing at least 100,000 inhabitants aplece, so far as manifestly specific interests are concerned. In view of recent telegrams from Berlin it would not surprise us if a similar reaction against metropolitan consolidation were to be promoted by the Prussian Government in that city. In the French capital, it will be remembered, there is no such thing as a Mayor of Pasis. Each arrondingement has its Mayor, while the collective interests of the whole Depart ment of the Seine are cared for by board and by officials created for comprehensive purposes.

#### The Assault on the Army.

Newspapers are professing to have in advance more or less particular knowledge as to what will be the findings of the Cour of Inquiry into the matter of the whole sale accusations of Major-Gen. MILES con cerning the supply of refrigerated and canned beef to the troops in the late war Of course, it is all a mere guess; military courts do not take newspapers into their confidence; but it indicates how completely Gen. MILES has failed to make out his case even in the view of the very papers which prote leed it most positively in his favor for all these forecasts agree in assuming that the decision of the court will be against anchor the American that, and we will have Its validity. They are surmises purely, but they express the conclusion to which the evidence points with irresistible logic.

In the first place, the charges made by Gen. Miles involved an accusation of fraud against the beef contractors, and, incl. dentally, of corruption against the Govern ment, and, more particularly, the Subsistnce Department of the army. They were that the refrigerated beef was "embalmed" with inturious chemicals and that the canned roast beef was issued "under the pretence of an experiment;" horrible and disgraceful charges to be put forth by the commanding General of the army in the form most likely to inflame the public mind against the Government and to excite a mutinous spirit in the army itself.

Happily for the reputation of the nation, neither charge has been sustained in this inquiry by a military court. It has been proved that canned beef, so far from being "pretence of an experiment" made in the late war, had been an authorized and catablished part of the army ration for twenty years before. Chemical analysis by distinguished men of science, experts, has proved it to be nutritious, though to the faste of many of the officers and troops it was not palatable in the tropies. That it was injurious to health has not been proved. The horrible charge that the refrigerated beef was embalmed is completely disproved. It was the same kind of beef which a great part of the people of the Union are eating regularly and is exported constantly in great quantities for foreign consumption. Moreover, it was the only sent which could be supplied to the expeditions to the tropics, for obviously the ransportation of beef on the hoof was imamaitite.

Nor has there been a shadow of suspletor of fraud or corruption cast on the Subsist tice Department of the army or on any officer of the Government. The reports of army officers accompanying the report of Gen. MILES concur in commending the quality of the commissary supplies and testifying to their abandance.

Accordingly, even the newspapers which him in spreading abroad disgraceful reflections on American bonor and American skill in administration are now forced by the logic of the evidence to infer that the Court of Inquiry will report findings which will destroy the case against the Government that he and they sought to make out. They are compelled to acknowlesige indirectly that they have been slanderers of their country.

The attitude of Gen. MILES has been without a precedent. After a war of uninterrupted victory, possible only under eflicient staff administration, he made of and have lended to bring about an extreme ment of that administration, and sought himself a virulent critic of a main departto excite the minds of both the troops and the people in civil life against it as murderously corrupt and scandalously negligent of its duty. It was really an effort on his part to distract attention from the great military achievements of a war In which he himself had not won renown; but, like vindictiveness generally, it will react on himself and in fure him only. A commanding General who seeks to befoul the reputation of his country after a completely victorious war by making against its honor and honesty charges that are disproved will not enjoy

an eaviable fame in the future. The unsustained charges of Gen. Milles were not against Secretary Algen, as many would have had the public believe. They were against the officers of the staff Department of Subsistence, men having the milltary commission of the United States. If there had been any corruption it would have been among them, if any incompetence it would have been theirs. They bought and issued the beef and they constituted a purely military and professional bureau. If, therefore, the charges of Gen. MILES had been proved a terrible blow would have been struck at the honor of a distinctly military corps, to the great disgrace of the army of which he is the ranking officer.

Happily for the credit of the American military establishment, it is proved to have been without justification and to have been impelled by suspicious ignorance only. The lustre of American arms in the war with Spain is without the stain of infamous corruption which the commanding General of the army endeavored to put upon it.

## The Survey for the Cable.

Within a few days the Nero will leave San Francisco on her task of searching for | sion and withdrew from the service in a submarine cable route from Honolulu to | which he presented for many weeks so Manila. She is a steel vessel, built a few years ago at Sunderland, and bought for the auxiliary navy. Hitherto she has served as a collier, but at Mare Island has been refitted for survey work. Although Congress at its recent session

failed to enact the Pacific Cable legislation proposed in the Sundry Civil bill, the Government is determined that nothing shall be wanting on its part to clear the way for prompt action next winter. The researches of the Thetis and Albatross several years no doubt, it will constitute a declaration | ago, supplementing those of the Tuscarora made long before, assured the practica-London is concerned, five millions of people | bility of the route from San Francisco, or minute be specessfully governed as a mu-nicipality. The obvious truth is not, of south of San Ffancisco, to Honolulu or

examine the route between Hawaii and the Philippines; for we ought to provide at the start for a cable clear across the Pacific. instead of to Hawaii only, as proposed in the Sundry Civil bill.

This western stretch is not only far longer than the other, but has been less studied, while such soundings as have been taken in it indicate some very deep places. Especially along the eastern shores of Japan, from the Kurile Islands southward, there is a trough that has hitherto defied soundings. Even Admiral BELKNAP's survey, years ago, reported that it exceeded five miles and a quarter in depth and it lies under the Kuro Siwo, or Black Stream. In other parts of the Pacific, too, sharp changes of level are found, and indeed are suggested by the numerous atolis and islets, virtually moun tain tops, that dot it, showing a broad difference in this respect between it and the Atlantic. The Kuro Siwo, or Japanese current, however, is the chief obstacle, since it is not only very broad, but may increase by its force the difficulty in laying a cable successfully, apart from the depth of the channel under it.

The problem of intermediate stations is also to be considered. Of course we can useany of the outer islands of the Hawaiian group like Necker or Bird as helps on the way. Midway Island, though once favorably considered, is now not so looked upor by many experts. The Marshall group is it belongs to Germany, and now comes the report that this same power is to acquire from Spain the island variously known as strong's, Kusaic and Ualan, in the Caroines, which we have long coveted as an one bill before Congress mentioned by group, is ours, but it seems to be out of the question for a station, as it is sometimes mbmerged. Johnston Island looks prac ticable, but it is British, although, perhaps, we might acquire it for cable purposes Marcus Island has been well spoken of. Of course Guam is to be on the line, but the ong stretch between Honolulu and Guam makes it desirable to break up the di-

However, the Nero's surveys will throw light on these and other points.

#### Parkhurst and Croker.

PARKHURST is reported by the Herald as saying that "Brother CROKER was right when he said that the Mazet Committee was organized for political spite;" that consequently his "Society for the Prevention of Crime could not cooperate with the committee," though "if the investigation was of a non-partisan character the case would be different," and, finally, that Senator PLATT ought to be investigated by the

committee. The Lexow investigation, which PARK-BURST assisted, was no more "non-partisan" than this and was no less "organized for political spite. It was an investigation made by a Republican Legislature, for obviously no Democratic Legislature would investigate a Tammany Government of New York, with which, of course, Mr. PLATT has nothing to do. The Mazet Commilitee's line of investigation was marked out by the Legislature and it does not reach beyond the municipal government and the political methods of Tammany.

PARKAULIST and his society pretend to be concerned solely in the prevention of vice and crime. If they are honest in that pretension what matters it to them whether the motive of exposing the crime was "political spite" or any other, so long as the result was secured? PARKHURST had no scruple about disguising himself and making nocturnal visitations to the most ssisted him and received assistance from abominable resorts in order to see the forbidden sights with his own eyes, and he enlisted in that revolting service a young man of his flock. But now, simply on the ground that the exposure of crime might benefit the party to which Mr. PLATT belongs, he refuses to give any assistance to the investigation! That is, he hates the Republican party more than he hates erime. He would rather that erime should flourish than that Mr. PLATT's party should get any advantage from punishing it. He makes of himself consequently an ally of Brother CROKER."

That's the sort of a citizen and of a Christian minister that Charles H. Parkhubst. is. But so far as concerns the successful progress of the Mazet investigation, he is not of importance. It has been able and it will be able to expose thoroughly the criminal methods into which it is inquiring without assistance from him.

## Mr. Bryan's Personal Affairs.

The continued public interest in the doings of Mr. BRYAN, the chief representative and exponent of modern Democracy, is Bustrated by this letter from Elizabeth:

"To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. What are WILLIAM J. BRYAN'A visible means of support? A of your readers. REHARD HOLLOWAY MARRATE. "EGIZABETH, April 18."

Unfriendly, apparently, is the intention of Mr. MARBATT. When you inquire about the "visible means of support" of any conspicuous person, Mr. Johnny Carroll, for example, or the Hon. RICHARD CROKER, you mean to imply. In nine cases out of ten, either that he is without visible means of support, or that the subject will not bear examination. Our first impulse, therefore, Was to toss Mr. RICHARD HOLLOWAY MAB-BATT's question to the cat. On second thought we have decided to consider it, in justice to Mr. BRYAN.

The sources of Mr. BRYAN's private inome at the present time concern nobody but himself. Up to within a few months he was a Colonel in the volunteer service of the United States, drawing pay from the United States Government at the rate of \$291.66 monthly. Every citizen had a right to know how much Col. BRYAN was getting, because he was then a public servant, and every citizen paying taxes in any form to the United States Government contributed to Col. BRYAN'S Salary. But when the Colonel resigned his commishandsome and so martial an appearance. the ways and means of his existence became his own private business, not to be inquired into without impertinence. There is no charge against him. He is not under Investigation by any competent authority. He is not in relation with public affairs. except in the subjunctive mood, future tense. The size of his income and the sources from which it is derived are no more a proper matter for newspaper discussion than the size and sources of the private income which enables Mr. MABBATT to keep house in Elizabeth, and to pay his butcher's bills and his coal bills and his tailor and plumber.

But if our curious correspondent wants

Hilo Bay. What remains for the Nero is to an opinion on the general question of Mr. BRYAN's ability to support himself and his family and to meet by personal exertion the responsibilities of life, we will give it

without hesitation. There is no impropriety in saying that, in his own originally chosen profession, Mr. BRYAN could now command an income exceeded or equalled by that of few lawyers west of the Mississippi. There are thousands of clients who would be glad and proud to have him as their counsel. If he preferred to devote his attention exclusively to the lecture platform, he would be quite sure of carning a fortune in a comparatively short time His power of interesting and holding audiences by the magnetic charm of his eratory, on any subject he may select. Lusbeen sufficiently demonstrated; and the engerness to hear him speak is not confined o any particular section of the country. The same thing may be said of his very respectable gifts as an actor. The stage offers to Mr. BRYAN a mine of wenith whenever he chooses to work it; although we have no idea that he will ever take advantage of the opportunity. If he were to write books to be sold by subscription, the returns would certainly be large, and publishers would compete for the privilege and profit of putting Mr. BRYAN's printed thoughts into the hands of his millions of admirers. If he were to return to journalism, there are doubtless dozens of prosperous newspapers of his own way of thinkfavored by Mr. Ishikawa and others, but | ing which would tumble over each other in their anxiety to secure his services as editor or editorial writer.

Mr. BRYAN could easily earn not only his living, but probably riches beyond the dreams of Nebraska avarice as a lawyer, ideal landing place for a cable, and which a lecturer, an actor, an author or a journal ist. There are not many men in the counname. Wake Island, north of the Marshall | try to-day with a greater potential carning capacity covering a greater variety of alternative occupations. We make these remarks not at all in the offensive sense in which Mr. Marbatt's question seems to be put to us, but merely to emphasize the absurdity and injustice of the notion that the leader of the Chicago Democracy remains in polities for the sake of the money that is in politics for bine.

On the contrary, to the best of our knowledge and belief, Mr. BRYAN is standing by his party and his principles at a very considerable sacrifice of pecuniary profit.

#### Chevaller Fuller and His Critics.

We printed yesterday some of the opinons of the Chevalier FULLER of Chicago as to that town, art, literature, America and things in general. Later advices from Cook county show that the Chevaller's criticisms have been received with that eager spirit with which Chicago listens to the slightest vibration of the asthetic atmosphere. Is Chicago the "hideous makeshift," the "horror" that the Chevaller has described it as being? This is the part of his remarks that has caused the most fluttering. These criticisms of his home city, made by the iterary light of Prairie avenue," as an artist in the Chicago Teibune says, are they justifiable? Is the Chevalier really lovely man" and the " most artistic of Chicagonis," as his partisans assert, or is he. as Col. HENRY L. TURNER, "soldier, banker and poet," holds, "an exceedingly foolish man or simply seeking notoriety?"

It is hard to find out from the collected criticisms of the Fullerian criticism. Thus Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, President of the Art Institute, defends Chicago on the ground that she " is scarcely lifty years But the Chevaller Fuller is considerably younger than that, we suppose, and look at what he has accomplished, both in creative and critical work. If the Chevalier then, is full of art, how much more ought the city to be?

Mr. Stanley Waterloo says foreible: "Thelieve in the bull. Mr. Fuller believes in the canary bird. Mr. Fuller will have none of Mr. Rightso. I believe that to day writers can be put into two divisions—Rudhans, Kiraiso and the other

fellows." It may be remembered that the Chevalier disapproves SHAKESPEARE and KIPLING as well as Chicago, a fact not without cousolation to that town.

Mr. Orte Ruxp sympathizes with the

Chevaller and seeks to rob Chicago of him: "Mr. Fullen is right. We think more of our perk nacking, and are promber of our export sales than we of the books and paintings that are produced by Chicago people. Mr. Fullish is appreciated more in New York than he is in Chicago. I know how h feels. He is a sensitive man, almost as dainty as a

Worldan." Finally Mr. JOHN McGOVERN, like Mr. WATERLOO and Mr. READ an author, tries to crush the Chevalier by saving he "is not a Chicagoan in spite of the fact that he was born here. He is steeped through with New Yorkism. I regard him as effeminate. So we valuly seek to know if Chicago is a horror and a hideous makeshift. Instead we find the opinions of the Chevnlier Fris LER's friends or rivals as to him and his Chicagoism or New Yorkism. The Chicago Tribune, with evident madice, speaks of one of his books as "The Chevalier of Penreply to this question editorially will interest many sieri-Zani." The lot of an art critic in Cook county has its ragged sides.

## Our Texas Strawberries.

From the Ga veston Daily News, There was an advance in the strawberry market yesterd you account of the better berries that are arriving and the further fact that there is such a heavy demand at Northern points for the fruit. Buyers from the North pay good prices and give the cash right on the spot. It is said that the fruit that is going North this year is much superior to that of any previous season as day from night, the berries being big, firm and biscious. It is also said that the celpts of the farmers in the Alvin country are \$75 a day per farmer.

A New Plutocrat in Town. Austra, Tex., April 16.—Ex-United States Sen toger Q. Mille is rapidly acquiring a large for roun his oil wells in the Corsicana district. Ho hat he will not reenter politics.—Sus despatch.

> Of royal purple ve'vet Stand by and rest your lances In brilliant, glittering tiers, And doff your yellow helmets: The Oil King appears. Ten thousan I vassals serve him, A million lift their hats, Hodged in by pintocrats Who cheer him to the echo

And place the diadem

Upon his head as token

Stand by, yo serried cohorts,

In gleaming gold and shine

That he is chief of them Beneath his feet is silver. In woven webs of white, And jewels on his breastplate Hlume the Lone Star night. He moves in stately splendor As might the Great White Euss, Ris chariot, all gold- n. Drawn by an octopus

Your shields of burnished gold Protect him like a tariff, While plutocrats enfold Through all the coming years ; Stand by to do him homage; The Oil King appears.

Stand by, ye serried cohorts

THE MENDONCA COLLECTION.

The galleries of the American Art Association, 6 East Twenty-third street, are now filled with the oil paintings by old and modern artists and the collections of furniture and objects of art belonging to Senhor Salvador de Mendonea, Brazilian Minister to the United from his late residence at Washington and are to be sold at auction in the galleries on Monlay, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 24, 25 and 20, at 3 o'clock and 8 o'clock P. M. The publie exhibition begins to-day and will continue to the time of the sale. The pictures number 218 in all and include examples of various schools. The catalogue contains such names as Murillo, Ribera, Velasquez, Van Dyke, Rey nolds, Kneller, Gainsborough, Miervelt, Cuyp. Deligeroix, Turner, Corot, Fortuny, Isabey, Michel, Matrizo, Pelouze, Britteman, C. H. Davis, Bolton Jones and William Hart, so it be seen that the collector's taste was eatholic; and scattered about the walls are some pictures by Max Weyl, Parker Mann and other Washington artists, so that Senhor de Mendonca seems to have even patronized the local talent. The attributions in some cases of pictures in the collection to great names in art is scarcely borne out by the works. "Portrait of the Professor," No. 211, in spite of the signature in his well-known monogram of the letters F and H is far below the average of Franz Hals, and the "Portrait of a Spanish Prince." No. 130, if by Veias mez must be a ers early work. Nor may the "Head of a Boy," No. 141, be said to do muen credit to Correggio, though it came from an English col-

One of the best works on the walls is the 'Magdalene," No. 142, by Murillo, which was formerly in the collections of Baron deBeurnenville and M. Pereire, the Paris banker. It was sold in Paris in 1881. The work is quite characteristic, is in excellent preservation, and is fine in color and in composition. The general tone is select, and the besh tints in the kneeling figure and in the three energies in the unper part of the picture playing on musical instruments is agreeable in quality. Quite as good as the Murillo is the large composition. Martyrdom of St. Bartholomew," No. (3), by Ribera. This picture, a powerful piece of pointing, with strong contrasts of light and shallow, pulsaant color and firm handling, was rought from Spain by the Duke of Wellington after the Peninsular war. The central point of interest is the figure of the saint, an old man, nuite, except for a white cloth about his loins, who is undergoing torture at the hands of an executioner, who is cutting his breast and side with a snarp pronged instrument. It is in every sense a museum picture, and one that would worthily represent the Spanish school of the seventeenth century. It is in admirable condition, and the color notes are strong, while the figure of the saint is clear and luminous. Another large canvas, but not so satisfactory as an achievement as either the Mur.llo or the Ribera, is "Esther Before Ahnsuerus," No. 214, by Paul Veronese. It comes from the Blenheim collection of the Duke of Marlborough. The composition, showing Queen Esther kneeling before the King, who is conferring sovereign power upon her, is imposing. Her costume is of rich, figured stuff heavily embroidered. The group made by the Queen and her attendant women on the right is painted in full light. The King on his throne and his courtiers on the left are in shadow. An architectural background with pillars, arches and columns, with a sky beond, sets off the groups.

The Turner is a brilliantly colored picture, Nelson's Funeral Car." No. 205, shown on a barge departing from Greenwich Hospital with other barges draped in crimson following. The Sir Peter Lely is an attractive portrait of Nell Gwynne (No. 192) in a gown of brown satin. The principal Constable is a portrait of the artist himself, known as "The Handsome Miller." No. 118). The Grenze is "The Dead Bird," No. 127: the Bouingtons are four in number and the George Morhads seven. The Cordt is an early work of classical aspect, "Un Berger jouant aver sa Chevre." No. 129. It was exhibited at the Salon of 1847 and is characteristic of the pastoral style developed by the great artist in some of his famous later works. The Deiner dx is a strong study of a tiger deyouring a wild bear (No. 177), and the Fortuny, "Roman Model," No. 60, is an unfinished but vigorous study of the head and torso of an old man with long built and gray beard. A genre picture. "The Fainting Woman." No. 200, by Willem Van Mieris, is strikingly like a tones and good color quality in the costume and accessories.

One of the best of all the old pictures is "Portrait of a Lady." No. 208, by Thomas de Keyser, wherein the head is admirably modelled. the color is fresh and delicate, and the costume is rainted with artistic carefulness. Not so good as this fine work, but worthy to be classed with it is "Portrait of a Dutch Lady" the other was certainly Dutch too. No. 137, by Van Miervelt. The head is well drawn and painted and the expression is attractive. Codey's "Portrait of the Duke of Wellington," No 68; Chester Harding's "Macready the Tracedian," No. 124; John Opie's pretty boy in dark blue "Portrait of Master Linley," No. 63, and Wildam Owen's characteristically English "Mother and Child," No. 193, are other works in the portrait line that command attention. By Aime Morot there is a stirring picture of an Arab riding at full speed (No. 132) and by Bridgman a landscape (No. 115) with horses in the foreground, as well as a strongly painted Oriental figure in blue drapery. Among several pictures by Michel "Land-scape Near St. Denis," No. 128, is particularly noteworthy, and "Landscape," No. 67, by Pe louse is a satisfactory example of a modern French paysagiste now dead whose work is always virile and full of nature. "Landscape on Long Island." No. 111, by H. Bolton Jones and "Frosty Morning in Normandy," No. 36; worthily represent two well-known American artists. "Head of a Woman," No. 22, is a lever work by Madrazo. Some other pictures that must attract notice in this varied collection are "The Duchess of Portsmouth, 53, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; "Portrait of Prin-cess Mary of Helland," No. 61, by Sir Peter ely: "Portrait of Dona Katarina de Bragança. Queen of Charles II.," No. 140, by Claudio ello: "Portrait of Cal. Charles Howard," No 197, by Hogarth: "Portrait of Dr. Samuel Ar-Joshua Reynolds, and "Hernando Cortez," No.

In gallery E hangs a fine portrait of Lord tyron by Sir Henry Baeburn Here also is exhibited Senhor de Mendonen's extremely interesting collection of Byron relies and souvenirs. Lord Byron's will, a long document duly signed and sealed, his French gill clock of beautiful design and workmanship, his gold | is any strength of religious conviction. filigree eardcase, his scart ring set with pearls and his finger ring with a miniature of Lady Byron are some of the notable pieces. A curious trinket is an English walnut shell mounted in gold in the shape of a perfume case. Inside it is lined with velvet and it contains two little bottles with gold caps. On the rim is engraved "Souvenir Madame Hoppner." She was the wife of the celebrated portrait printer John Hoppner. A remarkable volume is a book made up of sketches, poems and various papers belonging to Lord Byron and found among his effects. Mr. W. A. Crawford gathered these together and had them bound dedicating the book to the three daughters of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who were once owners of Byron's will. It contains a dedieatory poem by Mr. Crawford and in the four or five hundred pages are numerous drawings. including pencil sketches by Charles Linsell. a head of Christ by Benjamin West and two small oil paintings by Wouverman. There are several portraits of Byron. The entire colection of Hyron relies was acquired at a sale of the collection owned by Mr. Robert Francis Cooke, a former partner of John Murray, the poet's publisher and intimate friend; sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge in Lon-

XVI. and French Renaissance styles. Other pieces are Italian, Portuguese and English the latter consisting of old black oak. Ornamental bronzes, Chinese, Japanese, French and Italian porcelains are among the objects

of art, and there is also a collection of ancient rugs. The exhibition further includes a piece of Beauvais tapestry of the eighteenth cen-States, which have been brought to New York | tury representing "Agriculture" in allegorical fashion, one of a series of four ranels made by order of Louis XVI, and brought to Amerlea about 17181. It comes from the estate of James A. Bancker of Philadelphia. There are also thirteen pieces of statuary by the late Channey B. Ives, the American sculptor, of which, perhaps, the most important is "The Hebrew Maiden."

## THE REFORM CLUB'S LOAN EXHIBITION

There are some good paintings at the loan exhibition that is being held in the lecture hall of the Reform Club, 1 East Twenty-seventh street, but there are too many canvases here to allow of a harmonious and satisfactory grouping.

Apparently the art committee ignored unity of effect, its ambition having been rather to acquire as many pictures of intrinsic merit as possible than to secure a congruous whole by earefully considering the relation of its comporent parts. The room is artificially lighted. and the light is not good enough to enable all the canvases to be seen to advantage. It would therefore have been better in every way tolhave bung fewer-say, twenty-five instead of fortyseven. Under the best of circumstances, a little weeding would do the collection no harm.

Artists of many schools are represented. Almost all of them are moderns, the only old men that need be mentioned being Frans Hals and William Hogarth. By the former there is a "Fisherwoman" (21), from Mr. A. A. Healy's collection; by the latter a portrait, "Peg Woffington" (20), lent by Mr. George A. Hearn. Under the Hals hangs a sketch representing Francois I. on horseback (11), by Gericault, and eisewhere there are several other pictures by notable painters of the French school, such as Corot, Dupré, Rousseau, Daubigny, Jacque, Cezin, Gérome, Rosa Bonheur, &c. A fine "Landscape with Cattie" (3), by Van Mareke, leserves to be mendoned, too

There is a fine portrait of Bismarck (14), by rof. von Lenbach; another of an "English Lady" (28), a far inferior work, by the same painter. The "Bismarck" is the best of the German pictures, most of the others possessing very little merit from any point of view. Two admirable pictures by George Inness, of which "Etretat" (24) is perhaps the finer, an excellent "Wood Interior" (7), by R. A. Blakelock, and canvases by Picknell, Shirlaw, Chase and others, are among the American contributions. Two other artists well represented here are James Maris and Fritz Thanlow

The Art Committee was composed of Messrs. Herman Schaus, Anson Phelps Stokes, Louis Windmüller, S. C. Van Dusen, W. C. Partridge Pringle Mitchell, A. Augustus Healy and Willinm N. Kremer.

#### SAMPSON'S VISIT TO CARACAS.

Cordially Received by the President and People of the Venezuelan Capital. CARACAS, April a. -- Admiral Sampson's squadron, which arrived at La Guayra on Tuesday, April 4, was the most powerful fleet that eve visited this port and was the object of admiration on the part of the natives. Adm!ral Sampson and his commanders were received by the Minister of War, Gen. Juarez, on their arrival in Caracas, and were escorted to the private residence of the Hon. F. B. Loomis, United States Minister, who was their host during their visit. That same afternoon Congress adjourned by request of President Andrade, and most of the members gathered at the "Yellow House," where Admiral Sampson and his officers were formally introduced by Minister Loomis to President Andrade.

the evening Mr. and Mrs. Loomis entertained the Admiral at dinner. The pext morning was spent in visiting the principal points of interest in the city, and in the afternoon Mr Haggard, British Minister. gave a lawn party at his country house near Cornens. The banquet which took place the same evening at the "Yellow House," the offleial residence of the President, was a splendid affair. Later the whole party adjourned to the Union Club, where a ball was given in honor of Admiral Sampson, President Andrade and his entire Cabinet accompanied the Admiral to the New York on Friday and took luncheon aboard. Before his departure Admiral Sampson expressed himself as well pleased with his reception.

## MARBLE TO GIVE AWAY.

White Elephant That Has Cost the Govern-

ment \$2,000 a Year in Rent Since 1887. Since the Harlem River improvements of 1887 the Federal Government has had on its hands 255,000 cubic yards of limestone known as Westehester marble, which was excavated and stored on leased land at Dyckman's Mendows, near spuyten Durvil. The rental has amounted to \$2,000 a year, an amount which the Government has several times tried to reduce by selling or even giving away the

In 1886 the stone was advertised for sale, but there were no bids, and an attempt later in the year to sell part of it at 10 cents a cubic foot to a contractor fell through. In 1890 a firm which offered to take part of the stone as a gift failed to live up to its contract, and the only decrease in the pile occurred in 1842, when a bridge builder used a few hundred cubic works took a few thousand more.

Now the War Department is making a strong effort to get rid of the stone. A clause providing for its removal was added to a bill reased by Congress on March 3 appropriating \$100,000 for further improvements in the Harlem River. Major H. M. Adams, in charge of the Engineer Corps, has once more advertised the stone for saile.

"We are going to get rid of the stone at once." Major Adams said vesterilay, "sell it if possible, if not give it away, or, as a last resert, pay to have it removed. In 1880 the stone was advertised for sale,

# Marriages Between Christians and Jews.

To the Follow of The Sys-Ner. I am a Cath-lic roung lady and have been keeping company the Jowesh young man for a couple of years. The thereteeting we had a disagreement over religion, do not ask him to change his religion for me, but we not want me tage to my own church when it arried to him, but to his church. That I could talk at less brought up a very strict Catholic, eagle are very much opposed to my going with but sail in all. but still in all, now we are separated and passone another by e street without recognition. Do you think I do Violet,

NIW Youn, April 18. It is fortunate for you that you have found out here marriage how impossible it would be for you to

live in harmone with a man so totally separated from you in r ligion. One or the other would have to yield in the matter or writchedness would surely alt, and in any event it would be likely to come. But Christians and Jows are right in opposing in-termatrians between them when on either side there

## State War Pay.

To THE POSTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A letter in to day's Scs suggests the payment to volunteers of the State of New York who enlisted for the war th sum of \$7 per month, as has been granted by the State of Massachusetts. Such a measure should certainly include those who enlisted in the regulars for the war as well as those who enlisted in volunteer regiments. A great many of us enlisted at considerable sacrifice, and such a measure would not only est popular, but also most just. PRIVATE. GOVERNORS ISLAND, April 17.

## General Orders 14 and 48.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir. Why is it that War Department discriminates between the soldiers of the regular army, in regard to G. O. 40, an 'es, and G. O. 4s, ser, 'so, to wit: that "those who enlisted for the war only April 21 to Oct. 25, 1868; shall on discharge or muster out be entitled to pay shall on discharge or muster out be entitled to pay

\* \* a corrling to service outside or within the
limits of the United States. Now, the war has just
ended and a great many enlisted in the regular arroy
after the date, of £ 25, 1988, why are these not entitled on discharge to that pay?

In justice to all, the War Department should
amend the order to read: For all those who enlisted
during the war, Apr. 21, 1888, to April 11, 1898,
tive them a show.

Was EKGULAR.

# Roman Catholics and Colleges.

THE BELGICA EXPEDITION.

Further News from the Explorers of the

The cablegram from Dr. F. A. Cook of Brook. yn, the surgeon of the Antaretic exploring expedition on the Belgian steamship Belgian, dated Montevideo, April 4, gave the scene of the Belgica's discoveries as Weddell Sea, As this name had been given to no part of the Antarctic waters, the inference was natural that it referred to that part of the South Point Ocean in which Weddell made his notable advance south of latitude 74° in 1823. It appears, however, from the brief despatch which Lieut, de Gerlache, the commander of the expedition, has sent home, that the Belgica's winter quarters and the limits of her southern ourney are considerably to the northwest of Weddell's furthest, and that the extreme latitude reached was 71° 30 ...longitude 92° west, south of Peter I. Island, and very pear but south at the region reached in 1821 by Bellingshausen, In fact, the Belgien skirted the western coust of Graham Land, which lies under the meridian of the Falkland Islands and about 1,000 miles south of them, and then took a detour to the west about twenty degrees of longitude to the west of Alexander I. Land, which is supposed to be a part of Graham Land.

Bisece, in 1832, in the opposite direction,

made practically the same journey that De trer-

a latitude so far south. Cant, Evensen, also

lache now reports, although he did not reach

with the steam whaler Hertha, made a sumpar

journey along the west coast of Graham Landon November, 1843, discovering no new lands, but attaining (80° 10' south latitude and 76' 12 west longitude, the most southern point reached up to that time by a steam vessel. Capt. Larsen, in December, 1803, skirted the east coast of Graham Land and mapped a considerable stretch of hitherto unknown shore line to the south. It is thus seen that the Belgica, according to the cablegram of her commander, has not made any new discoveries of great importance In that region He did however, what none of his competitors accomplished, by landing repentedly on the west coast. He visited the shore twenty times in all, made large land collections, including numerous geological speci-mens, studied the hydrography of the land mass, entered Hughes Guif, the largest indentation known on the coast, and landed on the mountainous promontory of Paimer Land. The Belgica's party spent the first winter white men have passed in the Antaretic regions. It was not a matter of choice, but the ice conditions compelled them to winter there. De Gerlache says there was much bad weather, but the cold was not intense except during the month of September, an Interesting fact, for the coldest month in the Arctic regions is March and there is therefore some evidence tending to show that the coldest periods in both the polar regions come about the same time in their respective winter seasons, that is to say, quite late in the winter. The lowest temperature in September was -43° centigrade. The ship was forced from the pack on March 14 last and arrived at Punta Arenas,

Patagonia, on March 28. Lieut. De Gerlache says nothing of the active volcanoes that were mentioned in Dr. Cook's despatch and it may be that no new discoveries in this line were made, as Cook perhaps alluded to volcances previously seen in that region. Bridgman Island, between the South Shetland group and Graham Land, is marked on the charts as a volcano, and in 1803 Capt. Larsen discovered two active volcanoes on the east coast of Graham Land. which he named Christensen and Lindenberg. Thick, black smoke was issuing from the top and slopes of Lindenberg through funnel-like holes and on Christensen Island the ice had been melted away in places by an eruption and there were a large number of volcanic etones that had recently been ejected.

All the evidence collected in this decade with regard to Graham Land seems to point to its being an archipelago instead of a part of a continental body of land, as some geographers have been inclined to believe.

SENATOR DEPEW IN ALBANY. He Visits Both Houses of the Legislature

and Makes a Speech in the Assembly. ALBANY, April 19. - Senator Chauncey M. Depow was enthusiastically received by the Legislature to-day on the occasion of his annual visit. He was called to Albany by the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central Ballroad Company, but never neglects

the Legislature, in which he has taken an

autive interest since his mambership is same thirty-six years ago Unapproduced, Senator Depew dropped into the Senate Chamber, and quickly received the privileges of the floor while the Senate took

a recess of five minutes in order that the Senators fright grasp his hand. In the Assembly Dr. Depew's reception was little less than an ovation. The Assembly was

not satisfied with a ten-minute recess, in which each of the Assemblymen shook the hand of Dr. Depew, but incisted that he should assume the Speaker's chair, which he occupied for a part of the session of thirty-five years ago. Dr. Denew acquiesced in the expressed desire of the members, and, accompanying Speaker Nixon to the chair, he spoke in part as follows: "I sincerely appreciate this, the first opportunity I have had, to publicly thank the As-

sembly for its part in conferring upon me the

tunity I have had, to publicly thank the Assembly for its part in conferring upon me the distinguished honor of an election to the Inited States Senate.

"A visit to thus the popular branch of the Legislature always fills me with particular pleasure, partly because this is the popular branch of the Legislature and hence close to the people, and I am one of the people, and partly because I had the honor of serving in this body thirty-six years ago, and thirty-five years ago officiated as the leader of the majority and a part of that sersion as the Speaker of the Assembly of that year. I believe that the Assembly of New York State is the peak school in the United States for a young none to study the questions of public life. Eightenthis of the statesmen that New York has given to the nation during the past century have been graduates of the Assembly of this State. I feel carricularly close to the present Assembly, because it is this body which did so much and with such great unanimity toward conferring upon me the honor of representing in part the great Empire State in the national Senate. To the Republican members I feel particularly grateful for their cordial support and to the minority members for their kindexpressions of satisfaction, that if the junior Senator members of this Legislature, which must feel a re-possibility for my selection, will bear with the majority's choice. I trust that the members of this Legislature, which must feel a re-possibility for my selection, will bear with them in toto or not, toward solving the new problems which Providence and our clorious a re-nonsibility for my selection, will bear with me in my efforts, whether they approve of them in toto or not, toward solving the new problems which Providence and our glorious army and navy have presented for solution by the national legislators who will take their seats with me."

At the conclusion of his remarks Dr. Densw greeted cordially assembly man, Robert Snyder of Futchess, who is the only member of the present Assembly who voted for Dr. Densw selection as a liegent of the State of New York in 1874, and who this year supported him for United States Senator.

#### Managers of the State Exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition.

ALBANY, April 10.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations of members of the Board of General Managers of the exhibit of the State of New York at the Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo in 1991:

In 1991;
Daniel T. Lockwood of Buffalo, who is also hereby designated as President of the Board of General Managers; Jacob Amos of Syracuse, Gaius C. Bolin of Poughkeersie, Nichama V. V. Franchot of Olean, Wildiam H. Geisbenen of New York city, Frederick Greiner of Inffalo, John T. Mott of Oswego, Leopald Stora of New York city and George E. Vost of Theresa.

Opening of the Canals on April 26,

ALBANY, April 10 .- Superintendent Partridge has named April 26 as the date of the office a opening of the Eric, Champlain, Oswest, Cuvuga and Seneca Canals, Water was let it? The western level of the Eric, Canal, last night,

Rockhill to Be Director of the Bureau of American Republics. WASHINGTON, April 10.-The State Departs ment has been informed that William W. Rock-

hill, whose resignation from the post of Mi

ister to Greece was announced yesterday, will don. June 18, 1802.

Senhor de Mendonca's furniture and objects
of art arg, exhibited in galleries A and E.

There are fine specimens of Empire, Louis

From the Independent.

Inquiries are being made as to the reasons for the choice by Catholics of Protestant colleges. There are fine specimens of Empire, Louis

There are fine specimens of Empire, Louis

From the Independent.

Inquiries are being made as to the reasons for the choice by Catholics in Yale University.